

being black and crimson is pure crimson. The black gorget is much restricted compared with that of *kusevi*. The other species described is *Tragopan blythi molesworthi*, which differs from the typical *blythi* in being much darker above, the red on the breast being more confined and the whole underside much paler. Both these specimens were collected by Capt. Molesworth on the borders of Tibet and the N.-E. frontier and presented to the Society.

No. XIX.—OCCURRENCE OF NAIA BUNGARUS (SCHLEG)
IN THE PUNJAB.

According to Dr. J. Ewart in the "Poisonous Snakes of India" (1878), the king cobra therein described as *Ophiophagus elaps* has three varieties which he says are distributed as follows: "The first variety (the olive-green one) is found in Bengal, Assam, the Malayan Peninsula and Southern India (*Fayrer*); the second (brownish-olive) in Bengal (*Fayrer*) in the Philippine Islands and perhaps in Burma (*Gunther*); and the third (uniform brownish-black) is found in Borneo (*Fayrer*). W. Theobald in the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India" (1876), describes it as *Naja elaps* and says "that it inhabits India, Burmah and the Tenasserim Provinces." Dr. Boulenger in the "Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia" (1890), says that it inhabits "Southern India, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Burma, the Andamans, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, Sumatra and Philippines." While Major Wall in "The Poisonous Terrestrial Snakes of our British Indian Dominions" (1913), gives the distribution as "it is found throughout our Indian dominions (with the exception of Ceylon and I believe Western Rajputana, Sind, and the Punjab (?); in suitable localities, that is in jungles or their vicinity. It occurs in hilly regions up-to an altitude of 7,000 feet and in the plains in their vicinity." The query mark after Punjab indicates that Major Wall is rather doubtful as to the occurrence of the hamadryad or king-cobra in the Punjab. Recently, however, I obtained a specimen from the forest on the banks of the River Ravi near Lahore. Also there is a specimen in the museum of the Government College, though no locality is given as to where the specimen was taken. The form thus apparently occurs in the Punjab.

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No. XX.—A NEW *PENTHEMA* FROM BURMA.

(With a plate.)

Among other butterflies caught by me in the Tharrawaddy District of Lower Burma is a *PentHEMA*, allied to *darlisa* M., but unlike any form hitherto described. The differences between it and *darlisa* seem greater than those between *darlisa* and *lisarda*, Db., and if these forms represent two distinct species the new one should represent a third. I propose to call this new form *yoma*.

PentHEMA yoma nov. sp.

Description.—Upperside of forewing differs from *darlisa* chiefly in that the straw coloured streak in interspace 1a is absent, or only just indicated at the posterior angle. Further, the spot in interspace 4, of the post discal series is considerably out of line with the rest. This character is

present in *darlisa*, but is not so marked in *lisarda*, the two series are almost parallel. For the rest, the spots are in the same positions, and are of the same colour and size as those of *darlisa*. The black ground colour is similarly glossed with blue.

Hindwing.—Basal area uniform black, there being sometimes just a dusting of straw-coloured scales in the apex of the cell. The straw-coloured internervular of the discal series streaks are broad and clavate, herein differing from both *darlisa* and *lisarda*. They might almost be said to form a band traversed by the black veins. These streaks are followed by a sub-terminal series of spots, more or less hastate in shape and as broad as the interspaces; the postdiscal series, common to all forms of *darlisa* and *lisarda* is absent, the discal streaks extending to the position these spots should occupy. All these markings are pale straw-coloured, as in *darlisa*.

Underside.—Ground colour as in *darlisa*, that is apex of forewing and all the hindwing rufous brown, the basal area of the forewing darker, not rufous. Streaks and spots as on the upperside. Antennæ, head, thorax and abdomen as in *darlisa*.

Expanse.—110-125 mm.

Habitat.—Pegu, Yoma, Tharrawaddy District in Lower Burma. Described from two specimens from the above locality, caught in April 1909 and May 1912, in heavy jungle. Elevation 200 to 1,500 feet. One was taken feeding on the skull of a recently killed serow.

The type specimen, which I take to be a male, has been deposited in the British Museum.

These two specimens were the only *Penthemas* I got in four years' collecting in Tharrawaddy. It does not seem as if either *darlisa* or *lisarda* flew with it. On the other hand a single *Penthema* I have from the Arakan, Yoma, Henzada District, to the west is *lisarda* while on the east, at Pathichaung in the Toungoo District at the foot of the Karan Hills, *darlisa* occurs. It therefore seems likely that the present form is peculiar to the forests of the Pegu Yoma, which forests are isolated from those to east and west by big rivers (Sittang and Irrawaddy) and their plains.

As to whether the form now described should be regarded merely as a race of *darlisa*, it can be understood that a form represents a race of another when its markings are those of that other, either partly absent or reduced or increased in size [e.g. *binghami* race of *darlisa*]. But in the present case while the basal markings are entirely gone from the hindwing, this being apparently a change in the direction of *darlisa*, the discal markings are even more prominent than in *lisarda*, while there is no sign at all of the postdiscal series of spots, common to both those forms, not even of their being joined to the discal streaks.

DeNicèville (Vol. ii, page 144), Bingham (Vol. i, page 390), and Evans, (Journal B. N. H. S., Vol. xxi, page 580), all show three species of *Penthema*; *lisarda*, *darlisa*, and *binghami*. Seitz, at page 463 of Vol. iv, gives two species from India, sinking *binghami* as a race of *darlisa*. He also raises *mihintala* as a new race of *lisarda* from the Chin Hills of Upper Burma and gives two other races of *darlisa*, but all the forms he describes have the markings constant throughout, though reducing in size, and none resemble the present form in the least.

In the accompanying plate the upper figure is *P. lisarda* from the Teesta, the two central figures are *P. yoma* and the lower is *P. darlisa* from the North Shan States. The last named does not quite agree with Bingham's figure, and may not be typical.

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